#### A RECOUNT OF DEFECTIVE BAL-LOIS NOT ALLOWED.

dustice Cullen Defines the Duttes of Boards of Canvassers-A Probability that Over 1,200 Voters in Brooklyn Were Disfranchined. The Remedy Lies in Legislative Action-The Title to the Mayoralty May He Decided by Quo Warranto Proceed. ings. The Boards of Aldermen and the Supervisors Must Canvass as a Body Mr. Gront Will Not Contest Further.

Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Edward M. Grout, Democratic candidate for Mayor, for a mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to recount the so-called "defective ballots, of which 1,043 figure in the official Mayoralty vote. Justice Chilen holds that the Board has no right to pass judicially upon the returns and that the Court cannot compel it to

These are the main points in the decision: By section 104 of the Election law it is provided how voters shall indicate their choice of candidates, and that

It shall not be lawful to make any mark upon the official ballot other than the cross (X), marked with a pencil having black lead, as hereinafter provided, or to mark, deface, or tear a ballot in any manner for the purpose of identifying the same, or to crase any printed device, figure, or word therefrom, or to write anything thereon other than the name of a person for whom the voter desires to vote which is not printed on the ballot, and that only in the blank column, under the proper title of the office. And any hallot from which there shall have been crased any device, figure, or word, or upon which there shall be written any word or words other than the name of a candidate as above provided, shall be wholly void and shall not be counted.

It will thus be seen that there are two classes of what I may term objectionable ballots, viz., marked ballots and void ballots. Marked bal-

It will thus be seen that there are two classes of what I may term objectionable ballots, viz. marked ballots and void ballots. Marked ballots are to be counted the same as unmarked, and, as above stated, can only be rejected by order of the Court in a proceeding for that purpose. Void ballots are not to be counted at all, but a mark does not render a ballot void. Ballots are only void where "there shall have been erased any device, figure, or word or upon which there shall be written any word or words other than the name of a candidate, as above provided." The statement of the district canvassers certifies that six defective ballots were cast, and such ballots are returned as void and attached to the statement of the canvassers. Of these six three were properly rejected by the canvassers, as to the other three, it seems clear to me from an inspection that under the law they were valid ballots and should have been counted.

To the return of the First district of the Third ward, which is the basis of the application against the county canvassers, there are attached two ballots which have been rejected by the district canvassers. One of these, in my judgment, was unquestionably not void. The question of the other ballot is more doubtin. The mark was not made in the circle at the head of the column, and the question is whether the ballot is saved by the provision. "No hallot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not make if impossible to determine the voter's choice." I am inclined to think that within this provision it is a good ballot, but treating this ballot as properly rejected it appears that in two districts four legal ballots have been rejected and not counted. If such a ratio prevails generally through the election districts of the city it would seem probable that over 1.200 voters have been disfranchised by the erroneous action of the district canvassers and a number of votes uncounted possibly sufficient to change the result of the election as to some of the candidates for office. The dan

says:

I can, therefore, find no case which is in authority, for the Court to compel the count of these votes. Of course, the determination of the district canvassers is not wholly conclusive. The tille to the office and the validity of these ballots can still be inquired into on a quo warranto. I concede the inefficiency, oftentimes, of such a remedy, especially in the case of a Presidential election, where the canvass practically determines finally the right to the office. But despite these considerations, which I fully appreciate. I am clear that it would be a departure from the settled law to compel the counting of these rejected ballots, and to prevent the recurrence of such an evil in the future appeal must be made to the Legislature to modify the statute.

Justice Cullen also holds that the whole Board, nd not a committee of the same, must canvass and not a committee of the same, must the vote. On the latter point he says: The point raised by the relators, that the Boards of Canvasers cannot delegate their duty to committees, in concededly well taken. The use of committees for the purpose of tabulating returns in such manner that

Dodies.

The decision also applies to the mandamus proceedings instituted against the Board of Supervisors. In accordance with Justice Cullen's decision, the entire Board of Aldermen will have to reconvene and recanvass the vote, the count of which was completed by the Committee on Election Returns on Thursday night. At all previous elections this committee did all the canvassing, the whole Board merely approving its report.

ir. Grout had a conference with his lawyers t evening, and at its close this statement was riven ont: "The clear results of Justice Cullen's decision

"First-That the relators were right in claiming that perfectly good ballots had been rejected, but that the court cannot remedy this wrong except in the difficult redious, and in this instance impracticable quowarrante properties." cuit, tedious, and in this instance impracticable quo-warranto preceedings.

"Second—That the Aldermen and Supervisors must direcutious the practice litherto pursued of canvass-ing by committees, and must canvass as boards.

"Third—That if it appears in any instance the ballots objected to as marked were not counted the Board of Canvassers must now count them.

"ourth—That the Election law has many serious de fects, which the Court points out, and which should be remedied by legislation.

be remedied by legislation.

"It is apparent from the number and character of 'defective' ballots that the pursuit of this matter by appeal or by further proceedings would undoubtedly reduce the Mayoralty plurality, but would not change the result.

"Having shown by Justice Culien's decision the errors committed and the defects existing in the law, there seems to be no reason to go further, except to restate what was said in the arguments, that the complication is due to the erroneous printed instructions given to the election district officials by the Board of Elections, and not to any fault of the election district officials.

officials. "With 1,943 'defective' ballots, with 1,129 "With 1,943 'defective' ballots, with 1,129 'blanks,' many of which were not really blanks; with an unknown number of ballots rejected as void and not returned at all, dustice Chillen understates rather than exaggerates when he estimates the number of distranchised voters at 1,209. People should remember his closing words: 'To prevent the recurrence of such an evil in the future, appeal must be made to the Legislature to modify the statute.'"

### LONG ISLAND CITY'S RETURNS.

Gleason Opens His Legal Fight for the Mayoralty. Former Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City made the preliminary move yester-day in his fight to obtain the office of Mayor of

that city, to which he asserts he was rightfully elected, but was afterward counted out. Two writs of mandamus were obtained from Justice Bartlett. One was served upon City Clerk Murplay who was served upon City Cierk Mur-phy who was cited to appear in court next week and show cause why he should not be compelled by turn over to the Board of Aldermen the cer-tified copies of the returns filed in his office by the inspectors of election. The other order was served on Benjamin Wingrove, President of the Board of Aldernen, who is cited to show cause why the Board of Aldermen should not convene to correct and canvass the city returns. o correct and canvass the city returns

### BATTLE AXE BALLOTS STAND.

Justice Gaynor Thwarts Hugo Hirsh's At-

tempt to Nullify the Votes. Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Hugo Hirsh for a mandamus to compel the Queens county Board of Canvassers to reject the votes cast in Long Island City for Martin J. Koogh, his Democratic opponent for the Supreme Court, on the ground that no judicial nominations were made by the party represent-ed by the battle axe emblem. He says:

When the County Clerk came to deal with the said local nominations of the said diseason party in the making up of the ballot he was confronted with the question whether he should place them alone in that party's column or whether he should fill the column out in respect of all the other offices, with the nonliness of another kindred party organization, if there was such. The said tiseason party was in unity of political principles or faith with the Democratic party

of the State. It was not in unity of political organisation with it only because of differences as to local men and measures.

This count body.

issuon with it only because of differences as to local men and measures.

This court both at Special and General Term had, affort to the two last preceding general elections, decided in aubstance that such unity in political faith was enough to entitle the said local party, in the preparation of the official ballots, to have the blank spaces upon its ticket filled out with the monitors of the Democratic party. The difference of the Democratic party and the Democratic state and the control of the control of the decision and the control of the decision of the case now under consideration that the law casts upon the County for the decision of the case now under consideration that the law casts upon the County for the decision of the case now under consideration that the law casts upon the County lost from the certificates of nomination; that he did make them up, and that the voters used them. The State cannot take unto treelf the providing of the only ballots which the voters may use, and then diffranchise the voters for having used the ballots which it furnished.

The election of Mr. Keogh is now, it is be-lieved, absolutely assured.

THE BLANKET BALLOT LAW.

Some Changes That Are Favored by Sen-ator John Raines, Its Author. ALBANY, Nov. 22. Senator John Raines, the author of the Blanket Ballot law, which was first put into operation in this State at the last election, was at the Executive Chamber to-day. When asked if he anticipated making any changes in the law during the coming session of

the Legislature, he said: "The powers of inspectors should be lessened in so far as discretion is lodged with them to determine the intention of a voter in marking his ballot. This provision was inserted in the law ecause I feared that on a first attempt at using the ballot a vast number of the voters might, through ignorance, fail to comply with the strict letter of the statute in regard to the voting marks; but the experience of the last election satisfies me that the voter can safely be held to a strict compliance with the provisions of the act in regard to voting, and that a failure to comply with the law in that particular should operate against the voter the same as the cras-

operate against the voter the same as the craaure of a name does; that is, that the ballot
shall be absolutely void, and that no discretion
snall be left with the election officers to interpret the intention of the voter.

"I favor another amendment providing that
where there is more than one candidate to be
voted for, for the same office, they should be
numbered one, two, three, and so on, so that if
a voter should wish to vote a straight party
ticket with the exception of one or more of such
candidates for the same office, the numbers will
be a guide to his marking of the ballot. At the
last election it was shown that where three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court were
running on each ticket, the voter, in intending
to cast his ballot for two Republicans and one
Democrat, would vote for the Republican and
Democrat who were running against each other
and an additional Republican, instead of voting
for two Republicans and the Democrat who was
not running against either of the two Republicans whom he desired to vote for.

"I notice that some fault has been found with
the ballot on account of electors being able to

I notice that some fault has been found with the ballot on account of electors being able to vote a straight ticket by a single mark. Inasmuch as the vast proportion of the voters believe in government by party, and are interested in party success, that system can hardly be objectionable which permits them to signify their wishes in the easiest way possible, which in the blanket ballot is by making a cross mark in the circle which heads each column."

Senator Raines thinks that a competent Board of Inspectors can count the ballots under the new scheme much quicker than by any other method.

REPUBLICANS HUNGRY FOR OFFICE Making Another Assault Upon the State Departments in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.-The continued possession of the majority of the State departments by the Democrate is beginning to breed dissension in the ranks of the Republicans. The past year has been full of disappointment to the hungry Republican workers, who expected a wholesale dismissal of Democratic officeholders and the distribution of their places among Republicans the moment Gov. Morton took his seat. The Governor disabused their minds very early of that idea by privately declaring that he did not propose to remove Democrats simply because they were Democrats. State Comptroller Roberts had previously reached the same conclusion in a different way by refusing to let down any of the civil service bars that protected the Democratic clerks in his office who had shown themselves capable employees of the State. The G.
O. P. office seekers had given up the Comptroller's office, and when folied by the Governor's decision, their cup of woe was full. They succeeded in persuading State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin that the true policy was to put none but Republicans on guard, and with his small staff and what they got out of Secretary of State Palmer they were forced to be content. The reflection of the Republican State officers has again set the hungry hordes in motion, and they are now clamorling for changes in the office of the only State officer who accepted their view of how a public trust should be administered. They are asserting that Treasurer Colvin should replace his present deputy, Mr. J. Ledlie Hees, with some Republican not a member of the State Treasurer's family circle, and who is more in need of a place. Deputy Hees, it is alleged, not only enjoys a \$4,000 salary as Deputy State Treasurer, but is also secretary and director of a street surface railway at a salary of \$4,000 or \$5,000, secretary of a manufacturing establishment at \$3,000 a year, and clerk in a Fonda bank at \$1,800 a year, and clerk in a Fonda bank at \$1,800 a year, and louse rent free. As his home duties are so numerous it is suggested that, with a reported annual income of over \$10,000, he can selves capable employees of the State. The G.

year and house rent free. As his home duties are so numerous it is suggested that, with a reported annual income of over \$10,000, he can afford to resign in favor of some needy Republican, and relieve his brother-in-law, the State Treasurer, from the charge of nepotism.

The place of Charles W. Anderson as Chief Clerk is also looked upon by the hungry ones as a pleasant berth, which permits its occupant to be absent a month before and a month after election without detriment to the publicservice, and it is prophesied that State Treasurer Colvin will need all the strength he can store up on his present. Southern trip to withstand the solicitations that await him.

## WURSTER'S BIGGEST PLUM.

Republican Politicians Long to Canture the

There will be a lively scramble in Brooklyn among the Republican statesmen for a month or so for the City Works Commissionership, the richest prize which the incoming Mayor will have at his disposal. Commissioner Alfred . White, who has had charge of the department during Mayor Schleren's administration. the place under any circumstances after Feb. 1. He also said that he would have a bill drafted for presentation to the Legislature on the first lay of the session, providing for a division of the bureaus in the department under separate

heads.

There is a vast amount of patronage in the City Works Department, and Mr. Wurster will be urged to put a practical politician at its head with a view to placing Kings county in the Republican column in the Presidential contest. Mr. White is a Mugwunp, and his retirement will be hailed with satisfaction by the resiliticians.

### BROOKLYN'S REGISTRY LISTS.

Not Delivered on Time, and Payment is Re-fused by the Commissioners.

The Election Commissioners in Brooklyn have refused to pay the bill of \$21,494 of the Metroolitan Job Printing Company of New York for printing the registry lists for the late election. The company failed to carry out its contract for the delivery of the books on the Thursday before election, and it is said, there were many glaring blunders in their compilation.

Sleicher Will Stick to the City Record,

John A. Sleicher returned from Albany yesrday and resumed his duties as Supervisor of the City Record. He told Mayor Strong that he had not sent in his resignation as Supervisor because, although he had agreed to buy the Albany State newspaper, the sale was not con-summated, as he had discovered that the finan-cial and business status of the paper was not what he had been led to believe. The news that the State was in the hands of the Sheriff, who is protecting the interests of the anti-Platt Republicans of this city, who backed the publication, preceded Mr. Sleicher.

Dr. W. E. Andrews Succeeds Commissioner

Mayor Strong has appointed Dr. Walter E. Andrews of 752 East 175th street a Commissioner of Education in place of Col. Joseph A. Goulden, whose term expired on Wednesday last. Dr. Andrews is a Brookfield Republican. Col. Goulden is a Tammany Democrat.

Newfoundland Smugglers Confident,

Sr. Jons's, Nov. 22,-The Executive Council met last night and decided to release the convicted smugglers upon the payment of fines ranging from \$75 to \$500, according to the ranging from \$75 to \$500, according to the gravity of the offences. The offer was communicated to the prisoners to-day, and they all refused to pay any amounts, preferring to serve the rest of their terms of imprisonment. The Government will give them until Monday to decide which alternative they will accept, intimating, however, that no further clemency will be extended to them. The smugglers believe they hold the whiphand over the Government.

Happy People Are Those Who save money by buying furniture of Geo. C. Filmt Co., 45 West 25d st.—4st. PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

THE HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON

KNOWS WHAT'S GOING ON. McKinley as a Club to Kill Harrison with

- Warner Miller Reports New England
for Reed-The Southern Republicans Inquiring of New York About Morton,

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison will go to Saratoga on the 9:30 train this morning to visit his grandson. The ex-President has had a very pleasant time in New York city. He has had the distinguished pleasure of shaking hands with the Hon. Thomas C. Platt and the Hon. Warner Miller, the two eminent New York State Republicans who were turned down by Harrison for Secretary of the Treasury in 1888. Gen. Harrison is now acquainted with all the details of the work that his friends are putting up for him in the next National Republican Convention. It is not said that he has acquiesced in this work. It is merely said that the ex-President knows what is going on. In another breath it should be said that the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Hon. J. Murray Crane, and James Phillips, Jr., of Massa chusetts, not forgetting the Hon. Joseph H. Manley of Maine, are well informed about the

A good many people, personal friends of Mr. Reed, are somewhat fearful concerning his im-mediate future as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and say that they are sorry that he is to be the Speaker. They believe that there are certain questions coming up concerning the tariff and finances that may in some way injure Mr. Reed's chances. It is certainly admitted that Mr. Reed is to occupy a most difficult post tion this winter. But then, it was added, he is a man of ability and can cope with the problems that will confront him.

The Hon. Warner Miller returned from Bos ton last night. He made a speech to the Home Market Club the night before, and he was frank to say last night that the applause of the club was for Mr. Reed, and practically for Mr. Reed only. Mr. Mitler told his audience in Boston that there was a man named Morton in New York State whose name would be mentioned in the National Republican Convention, and he says Mr. Morton's name was very favorably received. Yet Mr. Miller observed that the New England folks are for Reed.

The Hon, Mark Hanna of Ohio, Gov. McKinley's advance agent. is expected to be in town within the next sixty-two hours. Gov. McKinwithin the next sixty-two hours. Gov. McKinlev's friends hereabouts discerned last night a
movement on the part of national Republicans
to put him in the fix that he was in in Minneapolis in 1802; that is, that he is to be used as
a battering ram in the effort to knock out some
other candidate, while all the time there is
no real or solid or sincere support of McKinley.
In other words, it was made known that
McKinley is to be used in an attempt to shatter
Harrison, and no one is more familiar with this
fact than Gen. Harrison himself. Mr. Depew
is thoroughly aware of this situation, and while
Mr. Platt doesn't say very much, it looks very
much as if the old story of Minneapolis in 1892
is to be repeated.

much as if the old story of Minneapolis in 1892, is to be repeated.

The Strong outfit in New York city cannot help McKinley much. Mr. McKinley's warmest friends admit this. They say that Birong has been "a chump" as a politician, and that none of his lieutenants is now capable of putting up a fight for delegates in the interest of McKinley. All this time the majority of New Yorkers are for Gov. Morton, but if Mr. Morton cannot be nominated, Mr. Platt and his friends will send the delegates to the next best man, whoever he may be.

The New York State Republicans are in com-

be nominated, Mr. Platt and his friends will send the delegates to the next best man, whoever he may be.

The New York State Republicans are in communication constantly with Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, and they have many lines thrown out in the Southern States. Very important work has been done for Gov. Morton in some of the Southern States, whether with Mr. Morton's consent or not is another question; but it is positive that many Republicans in the South have communicated with the New York State managers concerning Gov. Morton's chances.

All eyes are now turned on the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington on Dec. 10. There will be more Republican national politics developed at this meeting than at any similar gathering since Garfield's time. The question of a time and place for the National Republican Convention will be, perhaps, secondary to the fervor of the booms of Morton, Reed, Harrison, McKinley, and Allison. Indeed, the expression of opinion to be gathered at this meeting of the Republican National Committee will go a long way toward determining the candidate of the next National Convention.

that the next Republican nominee would be chosen from those now most frequently mentioned. He thought safe and sound financial and protection policies would be mentioned in the platform.

"Whoever the nominee is, he will be elected," said Mr. Reid firmly. "The tide is in our direction. I am given to understand that even Missouri can almost be counted on. The Republican party in Missouri has grown very strong. The Republican party has certainly some splendid men in that State."

"To what do you ascribe the sudden change of sentiment in New York, as shown by the last election, in which Tammany again came to the surface?"

"Only to one thing," he said, "our forces did not stand together. There was disaffection among a portion of our German-American citi-zens and food Government Clube." Mr. Reld said nothing about blue laws or umptunry legislation as causes, but remarked hat he could not understand why there should have been any disaffection whatever among the food Government Clubs.

# REFORM IN WHITESTONE.

ailed Ring Men Said to Have Been Afraid to Accept Renominations, WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 22-Reform is in the Whitestone atmosphere. After the killing of Patrick Shea in an unifoensed saloon on a Sunday norning last month, the ministers called a

indignation meeting.

This was well attended and enthusiastic, and it was again and again declared there that excise reform measures could not be carried out. owing to the opposition of the village trustees. An election is to be held on Dec. 2, and it is said that the boss of and it is said that the boss of the alleged ring has instructed the officeholders whose terms are about to expire not to run again. The reason given is said to have been that they had better not run than be voted out. At any rate, the outgoing trustees and Water Commissioners, some of whom have held office and belonged to the alleged ring for twenty-five years, could not be induced to run again.

The Pigshead and Old Hickory clubs, which have usually nominated ring candidates, have put up new names. There will be lots of candidates, for already, in addition to those of the clubs named, nominations have been made by the Improvement Association, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Independent Club, and the Excelsior Club. Several nominations by certificate with twenty-five signatures have also been made. The Improvement Association's candidates were picked from the leading reformers.

### A REPUBLICAN REMNANT DINE.

Eight New York City Assemblymen Ex-change Views on Excise Matters. The eight Republican Assemblymen elect from this city dined together at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews of the Thirty-first district being the host. They taiked over the attitude to be taken by Republican city members on excise question which may come before the House. opening was not touched on, as it was taken for

opening was not touched on, as it was taken for granted that no measure providing for the Sunday sale of liquor has any chance of passing the Legislature.

It was the unanimous opinion of the eight gentlemen that the Republican party in New York county owes nothing to the liquor dealers. [Seventeen of the thirty Assemblymen from this county were Republicans last year, as against eight out of thirty-five this year.] The eight had a notion that a high license or tax measure of some sort ought to be passed, and that the number of saloons ought to be reduced by the elimination of the five-cent whiskey morgues. Even Charles Adler, who was elected as a liberal excise law advocate in the Eighth district, coincided in this view.

Monroe Street Boesn't Want the Trolley. Those residents of Monroe street in Brooklyn who do not favor the application of the Flynn company for a franchise to operate a trolley line through that street will meet to-night at the house of F. K. Mitchell, 534 Monroe street, to organize an association to oppose it.

BOYHOOD AND YOUTH. We clothe all the seven ages of man, except babyhood.

Small boys' Fur Beaver Reefers, \$3.50, \$5, \$6 and \$7-latest make-up for warmth and style. Blue (or black) Kersey

Overcoats, \$8 and \$9. Some double breasted suits to-day at \$4 and \$4.50; some of them reduced from \$6.

Larger boys' blue Kersey Overcoats, (narrow striped fancy linings), \$12. Blue Worsted Cheviot Suits, \$11.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street Open this evening.

SHE CAN'T TAKE BOARDERS.

Mrs. Schultze, After Helling Out, Violates Her Contract and Is Enjoined,

If Mrs. Emilie Schultze continues, either diectly or indirectly, to keep a boarding house at 249 West Forty-second street, where she is at esent living, or at any other place within ter blocks of 2024Vest Thirty-sixth street, she will be guilty of contempt of court and may be sent to jail or subjected to such other nishment as Judge McAdam of the Superior Court thinks suitable to naintenance of the dignity of an judicial decision. He granted an injunction gainst Mrs. Schultze yesterday, which not only orders her not to engage in the boarding-house pusiness within the prescribed limits, but also enjoins her from in any way interfering with e business of Frederic and Celine Calllias at 202 West Thirty-sixth street. The Calliases and Mrs. Schultze are both theatrical boarding house keepers.

Theatrical boarding house keeping is a pe culiar business. Theatrical people want a great many accommodations and privileges which ordinary boarders may want at times, but don't get. If the keeper of an ordinary, quiet and respectable boarding house were by accident to minor characters, and they began running about inscanty costumes, receiving callers of both sexes in the most informal mapner, and coming in at all hours of the night, she would probably feel like a hen with a brood of ducklings which were just taking to the water, and would call in the police or go crazy within fortyeight hours. When, however, a house has once established a reputation for itself as a good, comfortable theatrical boarding house, it is apt to be overrun with custom and to be a valuable property. Mrs. Schultze says that she has been keeping such houses in this city for about seven years, and that she kept the house at 202 West Thirty-sixth street for about a year and a half and up to about two

kept the house at 202 West Thirty-sixth street for about a year and a half and up to about two months ago. She says that she speaks English, German, French, and Italian, and besides is a cosmopolitan cook, and as a consequence her house was overrun with theatrical folk.

On Sept 16, the Cailliases say in their application for an injunction, they bought out Mrs. Schultze and Henriette Hass, her partner, paying their \$400 for the furniture and good will. They paid \$450 in cash and gave notes for the rest. At the time of the sale Mrs. Schultze entered into a written agreement not to engage in the business again anywhere within ten blocks of 202 West Thirty-sixth street, nor to iend her name in any way to such a business. Mrs. Schultze says that this is true, and that at that time she intended to leave this city entirely, and that her trunks were even sent out of the city, but because of certain family reasons she changed her mind. About a month ago the Cailliases discovered that Mrs. Schultze was apparently in business again at 248 West Forty-second street. They say in their complaint that they found that Mrs. Schultze was trying to induce their boarders to leave and go to her. They submitted a number of affidavits from their boarders, also, in support of this. They also offered in evidence an advertisement of the Forty-second street house, in which Mrs. Schultze solicits boarders.

Mrs. Schultze declares in her answer that she

Judge McAdam in granting the injunction said:

"The defendant offers as an excuse for her conduct that she is merely engaged as house-keeper in the Forty-second street house. That she is interested there there is no doubt, for an advertisement appeared in the Dramatle Mirror, which, after describing the attractions of the house, concluded, 'Madame Schultze, manager.' From all the circumstances it is clear that the Forty-second street house is attempting to profit by the good name of the defendant as a boarding house keeper."

The injunction had not yet been served upon Mrs. Schultze last night when she was seen about the lawsuit. She said that of course she would obey the order of the court, whatever it was, but that she couldn't see how it could prevent her earning her living in that house or any other as a housekeeper or cook. She said that Mr. Hass's house was only a very little one, any way, and that it did not contain a single boarder that had been in the other house.

er that had been in the other house. BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Principal Ridenour Invokes the Law and Will Have a Public Trial. Another meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday for a further consideration of the case of Principal William B. Ridenour of Public School No. 43, who, it is alleged, had been guilty of some questionable behavior to teachers and girl pupils, but was exonerated a couple of months ago by the Teachers' Committee. It was recently asserted that Mr. Ridenour had promised to settle the matter by sending in his resignation, but he now stoutly denies that he ever contemplated such a step. At the meeting of the Board yesterday forty-one of the forty-five members were in their coats, including the five women whom Mayor Schieren appointed in the summer.

President Swanstrom was served with an injunction order, granted by Justice Bartlett of Junction order, granted by Justice Bartlett of
the Supreme Court, restraining the Hoard from
dismissing Mr. Ridenour, on the ground that
he was a war veteran and entitled to a formal
trial. This upset the programme, but, nevertheless, a couple of hours were devoted to a discussion of the case. Mr. Maywell recalled his
previous motion asking for Mr. Ridenour's
resignation on the ground that his usefulness as
a teacher had been destroyed.
Several members came to Mr. Ridenour's defence, and contended that he was entitled to a
public trial, and Senator-elect Peter H. Mc.
Nulty made a formal motion that such a trial
be granted and that it be in an open meeting of
the Board. Mr. Pettingill and Mr. Powell spoke
warmly in favor of this course, while pledging
themselves to vote for Mr. Ridenour's expulsion
should the testimony justify such an extreme
measure. After considerable sparring the
motion to table Senator-elect McNulty's
resolution was lost by a vote of 23 to
18, and when Mr. Maxwell had withdrawn his
motion a public trial of the accused principal
was ordered by a vote of 33 to 8. No date was
fixed for the trial, which is to be conducted by
Corporation Counsel McDonaid on behalf of the
Board. Mr. Ridenour is also to be represented
by counsel.

Mr. Ridenour has issued a statement in which the Supreme Court, restraining the Board from

Mr. Ridenour has issued a statement in which he says that he has been "lied about," "persecuted," and "hounded." In closing he says: "It is my belief that the resignation of several people, myself not being one of them, would be very much in order, and that there is a pastor in the city who should probably be asked to find another flock."

An Echo of McKane's Rule, Judge Clement of the City Court, Brooklyn, has appointed Jay S. Jones as referee in the suit of Kate Heenlein against Richard Van

Brunt Newton and John Purcell to recover \$248.25. The plaintiff owns the hotel in Gravesaccept. The plaintiff owns the folder in traves-end which was parronized by John Y. McKane and his relatiners in the days of his supremacy. Hetween Oct. 21 and Nov. 7, 1893, she furnished meals to the registers and inspectors of election, most of whom were implicated in the McKane frauds, and it is for the price of these she is suing. She says the meals were furnished at the request of Nowton, who was then a Police Justice of the town. NEW LAW OF ATTACHMENTS

PERSONAL PROPERTY" CHANGED TO "PERSON OR PROPERTY,"

lajury to Either of Which, if a Cause of Action, May Entitle Plaintiff to an Attachment Against a Non-resident Defendant's Property-But Not for Whatever Amount He Chooses to Sae for. A law which marks a departure in legal pro-

cedure and which is likely to brew much trouble was passed upon for the first time by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court on Thursday on a motion to vacate an attachment of tained against the property of Gabriel Mark Rouge for \$25,000. The attachment was obtained in an action brought by Margaret Elizabeth Rouge to recover that amount of money from the defendant for allenating the affections of her husband, Hubert Rouge, son of the defendant. The defendant is a non-resident residing at

Geneva, Switzerland, where he is a member the large watch manufacturing firm of Patek Phillippe & Co. The plaintiff married Hubert Rouge in this city on April 7, 1890. Young Rouge was liberally supplied with money by his father. He took his bride to Geneva, where they lived together until March, 1891. She then returned to her invalid mother in this city. She and her father-in-law did not get along together. The wife says that the father allenated the affections of her husband, and induced her husband to leave her and begin an action for diverce on the ground of abandonment in the Geneva courts, which action is still pending. She says that her father-in-law told her husband that she was not a worthy wife for him. On this state of facts under the new law, which went into effect on Sept. 1 last, an attachwhich went into effect on Sept. 1 last, an attachment for \$25,000 was granted against the property of the elder Houge in this State. The attachment was served against the interest of the defendant in the moneys of Patek Phillippe & Co. in the hands of I. H. Keiler & Co. of this city. The Sheriff was unable to ascertain the amount of the interest of Mr. Rouge in the moneys of the firm, so he took \$16,000, which he still retains.

Under the Code before it was amended an attachment against the property of a non-recident could be had when the action was to recover money damages for one of the following causes:

Breach of contract other than a contract to marry.

 Breach of contract other than a contract to marry
 Wrongful conversion of personal property.
 Auy other injury to personal property, in consequence of negligence, fruud, or other wrongful act. An injury to person or property in consequence of

An injury to person or property in consequence of negigence, fraud, or other wrongful act.

Some lawyers say that the amendment has a sweeping androppressive effect, and might result in tying up or breaking up the business of a man, although no recovery might aubsequently be had in the action. It might also work hardship in actions for libel, which in the majority of cases result in no damages, but if the proprietor of a paper is a non-resident the Sheriff could attach for every petty case brought. Judgo McAdam says:

"Prior to this amendment resort to the process of attachment was allowed only to creditors' or for injuries to property where the amount demanded was capable of accurate computation, the existence and restriction of the remedy being of course dependent upon the terms of the governing statute. While it is easy to understand why a creditor proceeding against a non-resident should be allowed to impound property found within the jurisdiction of the court to answer as security for any claim existing or for the amount in dollars and cents of any specified injury done to property, it is not apparent on first view why the Legislature should have included actions for injuries to the person where the damages are unliquidated, and where the plaintiff in his declaration and affidavit generally places them at a high figure. Neither the complaint nor affidavit in such an action can furnish any certain guide from which the Judge granting the attachment may determine what the actual damages are. The Legislature certainly did not intend that the attachment should run for any amount a plaintiff might see fit to insert in the ad damnum of his complaint.

"The plaintiff has in this instance fixed the damages are the demand thus made. The practice in this respect must therefore assimiliate to that followed in granting orders of arrest. Where such orders are made in actions for injuries to the person the ball is fixed in such sum as the Judge may judicially determine, in view of the nature and extent of the injuries co

Convention.

MR. REID SURE OF VICTORY.

The Editor of the Tribune Talks of the Next Presidential Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—Whitelaw Reid was in the city for half an hour to-day. Hearrived from the East, accompanied by his wife, in a special car, and left the city by the Santa Fé at 1:55 o'clock for Arizona.

When asked by a reporter for his opinion of the political outlook for 1896, he replied that any body could guess readily and correctly what he thought. It was quite another matter who he thought would be nominated. He did not even know whether it was altogether probable that the next Republican nominee would be chosen from the store of the nominated and sound financial and extention. The call liases declare that Joseph Hass is the companied on purpose to open the house in provider weeks ago on purpose to open the house in the called to leading the cause of certain family reasons she changed to the city, but because of certain family reasons she changed the mind, About a month ago the Cailliases discovered that Mrs. Schultze was apparently in business again at 249 West Forty-second street. They submit that they found that Mrs. Schultze was trying to induce their boarders, and left the city for half an hour to-day. Hearrived from their boarders to leave and go to her. They submit that they found that Mrs. Schultze was trying to induce their boarders. They submit that they found that Mrs. Schultze form their boarders, and left the city by the Santa Fé at 1:55 o'clock for Arizona.

When asked by a reporter for his opinion of the political outlook for 1896, he replied that is no way interested in the Forty-second the mind that Mrs. Schultze solicits boarders, and left the city for half an hour to-day. Hearrived from their boarders, and left the city for half an hour to-day. Hearrived from their boarders, and left the city for half an hour to-day. Hearrived from their boarders, left the city submit that they found that Mrs. Schultze was apparently in business again at 249 West Forty-second street. They sub

thus recover the sum impounded if the damage is equal to that amount, and the defendant by his non-appearance prevents a judgment in personam that might be enforcible by an action thereon in any other judicition."

Judge McAdam reduced the amount of the attachment to \$2.000 seving that it was a second to the second control of th achment to \$5,000, saying that it was not probable that the plaintiff would recover more.

A THANKSGIVING AMNESTY.

Requested by Petition for the Royalist Prisoners in Honolulu HONOLULU, Nov. 14.-The United States gunoat Bennington returned from Hilo yesterday with Minister Willis and family after sixteen

Friends of political prisoners are circulating petitions for their release on Thanksgiving Day. The animosity at first felt against the insurgents has relaxed and most of those who were urging their execution are now quite willing to see even the leaders set at liberty. The Government is so strong and the Royalists so completely crushed that the release of the prisoners would not be a source of danger.

It is likely that all the few remaining native insurgents will be released soon except John Wise, a native, educated at Oberlin, who has proved a fractious prisoner. Mr. Wilcox probably will have to endure his prison discipline a while longer. The white leaders also will remain as they are for the present, with the probable exception of T. B. Waiker. Cummings's son-in-law, who has no more interest in the Royalist cause. were urging their execution are now quite

Royalist cause.

The Society Directories for 1896, With the winter issue of the Social Register, which is just out, the publication begins its tenth year of existence. The present issue contains the names of more than 23,500 persons. many of whom are in foreign countries, but whose affiliations make their names, addresses and family consections of interest to New York society. The index column at the end of the volume shows that 440 persons have been married, and that there have been 276 deaths during the past twelve months. An addition in this number is a complete list of the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington with their families and addresses.

The eleventh number of the "Society List and Club Register" appears this year with its customary useful list of selected names and its miscellaneous information about clubs and other features of city life. There are included this year the maiden names of the married women who are mentioned in the book and she names of the officers of the clubs.



Our baby was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, and limbs were raw and tweeding when we concluded to try Cutteura Resentes. We began with Cutteura (ontment) and Cutteura Soar, and after the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In leas than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to day has as lovely skin as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby.

Mr. & Mrs. PARE, 1600 Belloview Ave., Kan. City. Soid every where. Foreas Dato and Caira Guar, Beston.

We are selling a black cutaway coat and vest at \$25 that equals any one made to order at double that price.

It is of finest quality unfinished worsted, silk-lined; edges finished entirely by hand.

Our \$1.50 De Joinville Bearfs are creat GEORGE G. BENJAMIN,

BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.

Morses, Carringes, &c.

FOR BALE—Desirable, stylish borse, 15% hands Fdark bay, fine action and tail; price reasonable Private stable, 179 South Portland av., Brooklyn.

JUDGE M'GRATH INSANE.

On Complaint by His Family He Is Com-mitted to the Treaton Asylum.

Judge John A. McGrath of the Second District Civil Court in Jersey City was taken to the lusane asylum in Trenton yesterday afternoon. The Judge had been acting in a very erratic manner for several days. Yesterday his and his eldest son called on the Chief of Police and asked that something be done. Mrs. McGrath declared that she did not consider it safe to have her husband at large, and she said that the Sisters of the Poor at St. Francis's Hospital were willing to take charge of him if he could be persuaded to go there. Chief Murphy telephoned to Judge McGrath at his office in the Weldon building and requested him to come to Headquarters. One of the Judge's hallucinations has been that an attempt had been made on Wednesday night in a saloon to assassinate him. The facts were that a man in the saloon had accidentally jostled against him, and the Judge struck him with his cane. The man in defending himself grasped Judge McGrath by the throat, and his finger nails scratched the Judge's neck. All day Thursday and yesterday the Judge kept calling up Police Headquarters on the telephone and asking the Chief if he had obtained any clue to

the men who attempted to assassinate him. When the Chief telephoned to him to come to Headquarters the Judge vastened there. He was greatly excited, and asked the Chief if he had caught the assassins. Chief Murphy sent him with two detectives to the Seventh street police

caught the assassins. Chief Murphy sent him with two detectives to the Seventh street police station on the pretence that his assailants were there. When the party reached the station Capt. Kelly, who had been posted by the Chief, said that one of the men was in the hospital, and suggested that Judge McGrath go there to identify him. The Judge acquiesced. He and the detectives were received at the hospital by the Sister Superior. When the detectives tried to persuade him to go into a private room the Judge refused and became indignant. He was then taken back to Headquarters.

Chief Murphy summoned Police Surgeon John J. Nevin and Dr. Atkinson, and when Judge McGrath arrived they examined him. Mrs. McGrath and her son made a formal complaint, and the two physicians signed a certificate that Judge McGrath was insanc. The certificate was endorsed by Police Justice Poits and a commitment to the asylum in Trenton was issued. When informed of what had been done the Judge warned Chief Murphy and the others that they were liable to prosecution. He said he knew the law, and that nobody could be committed to an insane asylum without the order of the County Physician. Chief Murphy produced a law which permits the commitment of an insane person to the asylum when two members of his family make a complaint, two physicians certify that he is insane, a police magistrate signs the commitment, and the family agrees to pay for his maintenance.

Judge McGrath was inclined to resist at first, but he yielded when he saw that resistance would be useless. He assured the Chief that he would be out to-day on a writ of habeas cop pus, and he sent a telegram to Chief Justice Beasley in Trenton, asking for a writ. Detectives Dalton and Doyle conveyed him to the asylum, taking the 6:14 train for Trenton.

It is believed that Judge McGrath's mental trouble is the result of overwork. He is counsel to the Board of Freenolders as well as Judge of the District Court.

HANNIGAN BACK IN THE TOMBS. Will Doubtless be Allowed to Attend His

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke will make a mobefore Justice Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning in the case of David F. Hannigan, who was declared not guilty of the charge of killing Solomon H. Thursday night. Just what form the motion will be Mr. Brooke was not prepared to state yesterday afternoon. He said he could not ay whether it would be for the unconditional discharge of Hannigan or not. He said he certainly would ask that Hannigan be allowed to attend the funeral of his father, William Hannigan, who died seventeen minutes after the verdict acquitting his son of murder was rendered. The funeral will take place at 1

o'clock on Sunday afternoon. 4 o'clock vesterday morning, from his home after viewing the remains of his father on after viewing the remains of his father on Thursday night. He was in charge of Prison Guard Kelly. It was decided after some delay, on Thursday night, when he was allowed to visit his home by Justice Ingraham in charge of a court officer, to tell him about his father's death. It is said that Hannigan displayed considerable emotion and kissed his dead father repeatedly. He read the intrining papers in the Tombs after a light breakfast. He expressed a wish to attend his father's funeral.

He expressed a wish to attend his father's funeral.

It was said yesterday that the jury took only two ballots, standing 10 to 2 for acquittal on the first ballot ten minutes after they retired. The foreman, Warren S. Banks, and Andrew Ritchen, the twelfth juror, were for conviction on the first ballot. One of the jurors said that it was decided to eliminate the question of the relations of Mann to Hannigan's sister, and they decided that sympathy should not enter into their consideration of the case. The intuxication charge was also put aside, as there was no evidence to sustain it. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

While Justice Ingraham charged the jury on Thursday his wife and Judge Cowing's wife and another lady, a friend of Mrs. Ingraham, sat behind the jury box and listened attentively to every word. It was said that Mrs. Foster, the Tomba missionary, had interested them in the trial.

Paupers Sent Here by the Hirsch Fund. The officials on Ellis Island think that there s considerable significance in the arrival on the steamship Venetia on Thursday of two Russian omen, mother and daughter. They came in the steerage of the vessel, and were dressed in Oriental costume of poor material. When they went before the special board of inqury it was earned that they were Mrs. Dora Jerkyn and learned that they were Mrs. Dora Jerkyn and her daughter Severa. The younger woman spoke Russian, German, and Arabic fluently, and had a fair knowledge of English, which she had learned abroad.

After cross-examination, the inspectors finally succeeded in getting the women to admit that they had come to this country from Cairo with money provided them by the Baron Hirsch Fund. Mrs. Jonkyn and her daughter had not sufficient money to enter under the rules. They were therefore classed as paupers and detained until yesterday, when relatives living here called for them and gave assurance of their maintenance for a year. It is not known yet what action will be taken regarding the sending of pauper immigrants to this country by the Baron Hirsch Fund.

Says the Palse Teeth She Got Were Mon's Mrs. Eliza Hoffman of 304 Park avenue, Ho boken, began suit in the Hoboken District Court yesterday against Dentist Alfred M. Hedges o 628 Washington street, that city, to recover \$17, which she paid Hedges for a set of false teeth. The teeth did not fit, so Mrs. Hoffman says, and when she took them to another deutist to have them adjusted she was told that they were men's teeth. She immediately went to Hedges and demanded the return of the \$17. Hedges refused.

Morton Looks Into the Eccf Trust, St. Louis, Nov. 22.-J. Sterling Morton, Sec retary of Agriculture, arrived here from Wash ington this morning. It is given out that he is here to investigate the operations of the Beef Trust. His coming was a surprise. At 10 o'clock he went in a street car to the great abattoirs on the east side. Secretary Morton probably will start for Kanssa City to-morrow evening. CAPT. STRAUSS BOUNCED.

CAPTS. O'CONNOR AND BYAN RE-TIRED. Four Patrolmen and Two Doormen Dis-missed-Capt, Bonobus Restored to Duty -Action in Eakins's Case is Postponed,

The reform Police Board held a session behind

closed doors yesterday, during which it rattled the old Byrnes skeleton of the police force, and when the Commissioners finally opened the doors and disclosed their doings it was discovered that the skeleton was minus several more of its members, and that the Board had got rid of men who were closely identified with the old system. This is the work which was begun by forcing the retirements of Chief Byrnes and Inspector Williams. The most prominent victim of yesterday's attack was Capt. William Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh street station. He became known as the "Pautata" dur-He became known as the "Pantata" dur-ing the Lexow investigation. He was dismissed from the force yesterday by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners, in accordance with a recommendation made by Mr. Parker. He had been tried recently for permitting an erasure to be made in his station house blotter, making a false report regarding the enforcement of an ordinance, and for making false charges against Roundsman Buckley. All these charges grew out of the mistake which took Roundsman Buckley and six men out of their precinct to Eighty-sixth street and the East River instead of to Seventyninth street and First avenue, when the Cherokee Club came home from an outing. The fault lay between Buckley, Acting Sergeant Hammond, who was at the deak that night, and Capt. Strauss, and each has been on trial because of it. Hammond admitted that he made an erasure and a change in the record on the matter in the blotter, but declared that he did it at Capt. Strause's order. Both of their

did it at Capt. Strause's order. Both of their cases were disposed of yesterday. Hammond, whose real rank was that of a roundeman, was remanded to patroi duty.

The Board also dismissed Patroimen James H. McGlone, Charles M. Donovan, James J. Rooney, and Richard S. Meany, and Doormen William McCormick and Joseph R. Brogan, all of whom had been previously tried upon a variety of complaints.

Then it took up a number of applications for retirement upon pensions, and, after having dismissed the charge against Capt. Richard O Comnor, that he permitted a pool room to be operated in the Merchants' Hotel in the Charen street precinct, retired him, and also Capt. Thomas F. Ryan of the Kingsvirige station, each upon a pension of \$1,370 a year.

Capt. Donohue, who has been under suspension because of an indictment which was found against him upon the complaint of Jared Fiagg, Jr., was ordered to report back for duty, the addictment having recently been quashed. There are several indictments against Flagg awaiting trial.

The following resolutions were offered by

The following resolutions were offered by The following resolutions were differed by Commissioner Grant and were adopted:

"Whereas, There are several members of the police force not performing duty, for the reason that they have been suspended pending the determination of their trial on the indictments presented against them; and

"Whereas, The indictments so found against several officers have been dismissed by the court; and court; and
"Whereas, Said officers, while under suspen-sion, draw pay but render no services; therefore

sion, draw pay but render no services; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Chief of Police be directed for thwith to furnish the Board with a list of the names of officers suspended under those circumstances; and it is ordered that, in all cases where it appears that no indictments are pending against such suspended officers, and where no sefficient reason to the contrary appears, each of them shall immediately be detailed to duty according to their respective rank."

No action was taken in the case of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer street station. It was ex-

pears, each of them shall immediately be detailed to duty according to their respective rank."

No action was taken in the case of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer street station. It was expected that a docision on the Parkhurst society charges would be announced yesterday, but Lawyer Hess, Eakins's counsel, asked for a delay. Before Eakins's trial began he tried to force the Board to retire him by mandamus proceedings, contending that as no formal charges had been made against him at the time he applied to retire and he was othorwise eligible, it was the Board's duty to retire him. He was beaten in the lower courts upon this point, but Lawyer Hess said the appeal to the General Term would be argued carly in December, and asked that the Board's action upon his case be held back until a decision was reached in the legal fight. It Eakins wis he will be retired; if he loses, he will be dismissed, as it is known that all of the Commissioners but Col. Grant are against him. Capt. William Strauss, who was dismissed, had been on the force since Feb. 27, 1873. He was made a Captain on Dec. 30, 1891, and has commanded at the Madison street and East Sixty-seventh street stations.

Capt. Thomas P. Ryan was born in Ireland. He was appointed a policeman on Nov. 12, 1863, and became a Captain on Sept. 18, 1878. He has commanded in the Leonard street, Mercey street. West Twentieth street, East Thirty-fifth street, High Bridge, and Kingsbridge stations.

Capt. Ruchard O'Connor joined the force on Oct. 11, 1873, and became a Captain in 1887, after having served for ten years as a Central Office detective.

The new regulations for promotions on the police force, which will probably be adopted at

Office detective.

The new regulations for promotions on the police force, which will probably be adopted at the next meeting of the Board, give the following subjects upon which policemen are to be ing subjects upon the State of New York appertaining to the police force and to crime.

Second—City ordinances.

Third—Rules of Police Department.

Fourth—Handwriting, speiring, and composition as given in the application for grounding.

find as given in the application for promotion.

Fitth—Record and fitness to command.

Sixth—United States infantry tactics.

Record and experience of the inen count 60 per cent., seniorrity of service 10 per cent., and the competitive examination 30 per cent.

Other things being equal, veterans will be given the preference. The period of probation will probably be three months.

NEW CHARLES STREET STITION It Will Be on the North Side of the Street. Kenr Washington Street.

The police of the Charles street station are to have a new station house to replace the dincy one they now occupy. Plans and specifications for the erection of a four-story brick and stone building at 133 Charles street were filed with building at 133 Charles street were filed with
the Department of Buildings yesterilay by the
"Mayor and Commonaty" of the city.
In the rear of the station proper will be crected
a two-story brick building which will be used as
a stable for the parrol horses and wagon. The
dimensions of the front building will be 75.5 by
63.8 feet and that of the rear 53.8 by 24 feet.
The new site is on the north side of the street,
about 120 feet east of Washington street. The
front elevation will be built of granite and limestone, with cooings of bluestone. The cost of
construction has not as yet been estimated.
Work on the new building will be begun as soon
as the plants are approved by the Building Department.

\$300 FROM MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT.

Pension Fund Benefits from the Police's Services at Her Daughter's Wedding. Treasurer Andrews of the Police Department eccived yesterday the following letter from Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, with a check for \$300 on the Lincoln National Bank enclosed: Commissioner Andrews.

"DEAR SIR: It will be a great pleasure to me if you will accept for the Police Pension Fund the enclosed check. I wish it were in my power to express in words to the men who kept order the day of my daughter's wedding my full appreciation for the great service they rendered me. Believe me, yours truly, "ALVA E. VANDERBILT."

24 East Seventy-second streat. me, yours truly. "ALVA E. VARIBANESTEEL."

"24 East Seventy-second street."

"Mrs. W. R. Vandorbilt."

\$1,000 for Policeman Delchanty's Widow. Edward Bell, one of the trustees of the rios elief fund, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and handed Commissioner Roosevelt & neck for \$1,000. The money is to be given to Mrs. Delchanty, the widow of Policeman John T. Delehanty of the East Thirty-fifth street station, who died of an assault committed on him while he was enforcing the Excise law. The check will be presented to Mrs. Delchanty in a day or two.

> -New Patterns of Silver-mounted Brushes, Combs, and countless articles for personal use.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*